SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER-EIGHT DEATHS IN HOSPITAL-TWO TRANSFORTS ARRIVE FROM CUBA-SEVEN MEN DIE ON THE ROUMANIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 4. -Sundays always bring a large number of visiters to Camp Wikoff, but the trains to-day were unusually crowded. The early morning newspaper train, which leaves New-York long before the city people are awake, gathered more passengers during the later stages of its journey than its few cars could accommodate, and at Amagansett extra coaches had to be taken on. Some of this early train's passengers were the regular commuters, who come to camp daily to minister either to the sick in the hospitals or the weak and feeble soldiers homeward bound on furlough, but many of them, taking advantage of that day in the week when labor is suspended, came out of curlosity to see the sights and the soldiers. The later trains, which

came between the hours of noon and 1 o'clock,

brought large crowds. They were different, too, in character from the earlier arrivals. There were friends of soldiers among them laden with baskets of fruit and delicacies; there were others with anxious faces who came looking for loved ones who were sick or who were expected on transports which might arrive today, and there were still others with lunch boxes under their arms who came merely for a day's outing in a military camp. Among the latter were the bicyclist with his wheel and the summer girl in her white duck skirt and checked waist, jaunty bicycle dress, with the bicycle left at home. They were all landed at the station without the faintest conception of where they were going. But there was only one road from the station, and this every one took, because every wagon, mounted trooper or pedestrian who left the station went in that

It was all right until they came to a fork in the road. One went up the hill through a cut in the bank toward some tents on the hill's crest; the other wound away to the right around Fort Pond. Most of the teams were taking the lower road, but there was sufficient up the "cut road" to lead some of the visitors in that direction. At the top of the hill they saw below them on the plain the letention camp, guarded by sentries, who permitted no one to enter without a pass. But just behind m were General Wheeler's headquarters, and they besieged the General. Some of the applicants had friends in the detention camp, but the majority had not, and as passes are not easily obtained this portion of Camp Wikoff few got through the lines. Those not particularly interested stood around for a time and then went down the hill again to try the other road

#### SUMMER GIRLS AND ROUGH RIDERS.

Meantime the greatest number of visitors had gone around the Pond road, dodging mule teams and mounted troopers, and slipping and sliding on the grassy slopes in their endeavors to get up from the road and out of the way of teams and animals. Out of the road they had their choice of going down into the infantry plain or on up over the hills to the cavalry camp, three miles away. The summer girl chose the latter, her heart was set upon capturing a Rough Rider and seeing Colonel Roosevelt. The way was long and the road was dusty, but these were small obstacles, and she trudged on bravely. If she were an enterprising girl she managed to beg a ride in an army wagon, and although the sent was only a rough board placed across the wagon, and the vehicle bounced and folted over every rut and stone, it only added to the fun she was having. From time to time she counted over the souvenirs she had begged, a Mauser cartridge, a Spanish button, or, most prized of all, crossed sabres with the regimental number above them, the regimental device the cavalrymen wear upon their campaign hats. If it happened to be one a Rough Rider had worn she prized it all the more, but even if it was not she prized it just the same. But so many of these have the girls carried away that they re getting rather scarce about camp. Nearly every girl wants at least one to wear upon her straw hat, and so many have gone in this way that it is a little bit difficult to tell nowadays to just what organization a soldier belongs.

The visitor who came just to have a pleasant day's outing went home in the early evening train tired but happy. Those who came with delicacies for their friends carried home empty baskets. But there were many of those who came looking for loved ones whose faces still wore the same look of anxiety when the train bore them cityward again.

### ANOTHER SUICIDE IN CAMP.

News does not spread rapidly through Camp Wikoff, and the arrival of transports is unnoticed by the soldier until he reads of it in the next day's papers. Other incidents are equally unnoted. Each regiment at camp, though, is a community in itself, and whatever happens there is soon known in every tent. In the camp of the 2d Regular Infantry there was one of those tragedies this morning that is productive of thought for every man in the regiment for days afterward. It occurred a little after 5 o'clock. when the men were beginning to waken and come out into the company streets. They were standing around in little groups. Some of them were working and others were chatting when a shot rang out from one of the tents in Company F's street. Men rushed up the street. The untied flaps of the tent were hastly drawn back, and there on the ground lay Arthur Fible, his rifle by his side, a hole in his head and his face bathed in blood. It had been a self-committed deed, and there was nothing further to do for the poor fellow but prepare his body for burial.

Fible had been only three and a half months the service. He had enlisted in Tampa and had gone with his regiment to Cuba, where he had fought bravely in the firing line. But, like so many others, he had been stricken down by fever, and it still lingered about him when was brought North. For the last few days he did not seem exactly strong in his mind, and although not well he had refused to be put upon the sick list. Yesterday he was excused from duty upon the promise that he would report at sick call this morning. When morning came he and his tentmate awoke before reveille His tentmate had arisen and gone outside and was sitting on a box in front of the tent when the shot was fired. Apparently watching his chance, as soon as he was alone he took his rifle, a Krag-Jorgensen, leaned over it so that the muzzle of the gun was against his eye.

grasped the knife bayonet by the point, and with the handle pushed down the trigger. The ball passed upward through his head and out of the top of the tent, and Fible probably never felt a pang of pain. "Poor fellow!" said one of the soldiers, "I

think homesickness was partly responsible for it. Still, the fever had a powerful hold upon

#### GREAT CAMP TO DISSOLVE.

This great camp will dissolve during the three coming weeks, and by October 1 it will have shrunk to slender proportions. The well men, according to the War Department's present designs, will leave the camp as fast as transportation—an be conveniently provided, probably at the tate of three thousand or four thousand a week. The convalescents from the hospitals, in stead of boing sent again into camp with their commands, will go to their homes. The President, fiecretary Alger and General Wheeler had

## CASHMERE BOUQUET VIORIS

a talk about it yesterday, and although General Wheeler thought the men would do well in camp until October 1 it was determined to continue sending the men away. The Regulars taken from posts east of the Mississippi will, according to the President's directions, be sent to where they were before the war. The War Department has not transmitted the order to General Shafter yet, but it will no doubt be received

The 8th Ohio and 1st Illinois will break camp on Tuesday. The Rough Riders will muster out toward the end of the week, probably, and will

General Wheeler said to-day that Lieutenant-Colonel Smart, of the medical staff of the Army. had come to examine chemically the water supplied to the camp. He was at the top of his profession, and would, in two or three days, be able to give an absolutely authoritative decision as to the purity of the water. People had an idea that the water came from the fresh water pond. General Wheeler said they were The water was drawn from wells two hundred and three hundred feet deep. Women passing through the camp were displeased by seeing that some tents did not have floors, and fancied that the men must sleep on the ground. They were wrong in supposing that. In tents without floors were wooden bunks or thick straw As for himself, General Wheeler said, he liked the camp better every day, and would like to live in it until October 1.

The season of September gales is approaching, and the War Department foresees that the Long Island Railroad might not be able to move con-

veniently more than one thousand men a day. Plans have been partially made to transport troops to New-York by water if it should be ad-The signal men predict a wild storm to-night Warnings were sent throughout the camp to peg down all tents.

SEVEN DIE ON THE ROUMANIA The troopship Roumania, five days from Santiago, came in to-day with Companies K and L of the 9th Massachusetts and convalescents from various commands, in all six hundred men. Seven died on the voyage and were buried at sea. They were:

DANIEL K. REYNOLDS. 71st New-York CHARLES CONNORS, Company M. 9th Massachusetts ORVILLE DEAN, United States Engineer Corps. acute

TIMOTHY O'MALLEY, Company K, 9th Massachusetts, acute dysentery HENRY M. BRODERICK, Company K. 9th Massachusetts, acute disentery.

PAUL W. FRIEDMANN, Company E. 71st New-York, acute mania.

JOSEPH FRANZ, Company B. 16th Infantry, acute

Mrs. A. Friedmann, the mother of Paul, lives at No. 922 East One-hundred-and-thirty-eighthwith her sons, Herman G., a lawyer, of No. 31 Nassau-st., and Arthur. Mrs. Friedmann. heard com Paul last on August 16. He was then nurting the sick in the hospital at Siboney In reply to a cable she learned a few days ago that he was sick and wo if he sent home on the Roumania. S e and Herman Friedmann have been at Amagansett two days waiting for the transport to arrive here. Herman cabled at the Information Bureau to inquire when his brother would be taken off the transport. Major Morris C. Hutchins told him as gently as possible that Paul had died. After a few minutes Herman asked when he could take away the

"It was buried at sea." Major Hutchins said. "This will kill my mother." Herman said. It will be noticed that two of the seven, Friedmann and Franz, died of acute mania

brought on by extraordinary hardships and suf-The transport Unionist also arrived from San-

tiago with thirty-six men. Fifty-three were of Company E. 1st Illinois Infantry. The rest were teamsters and carpenters. All on board are

EIGHT DIE IN HOSPITAL

were: SAMUEL OSBORNE, private, Company I. 7th Infantry MICHAEL O'HARE, private, Company B. 8th Infantry JAMES M'GRATH LIVATE, Company F. 5th Infantry HENRY SAWYEST private 10th Cavalry JAMES RAY, private Coursey H. 7th Infantry MATHIAS ILLIS, private, Company F. 3d Infantry

ELMER S. GREENE, private, Company F. 7th United States Infantry. HEZEKIAH BELL, private, Company G. 25th Infantry.

The number of patients in the general hospital

No one died at the detention hospital to-day It has 275 patients.

REGIMENTS LEAVING CAMP MEADE.

TWO STABBING AFFRAYS BETWEEN PRIVATES THE SD NEW-YORK RECEIVES A

SILVER LOVING CUP Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn. Sept. 4-The

6th Pennsylvania Regiment will begin leaving Camp Meade to-morrow, and by Tuesday night the entire twelve companies will have gone away. They will be given a thirty-day furlough, at the expiration of which time they will be mustered out.

The 22d Kansas and 3d Missourt, which have also received orders to prepare for mustering out, will also get away to-morrow and Tuesday. Rhode Island and 2d Tennessee will probably rehave been issued to the 139th Indiana, which en joyed the unenviable distinction of being the worst equipped regiment in the Second Corps

officers of the 3d Missouri to-day presented the 3d New-York with a beautiful silver loving cup and each of the companies a handsome silk market with the letter F Company printed in gold. The while they were at Camp Alger, and the good feeling that existed between them there has con

tinued at Camp Meade.
Privates James and Linto Glover, brothers, Company F. 2d Tennessee, were seriously stabbed last night in a quarrel with Private Pursely, of the same company. Private Connelly, Company F. stabled the company cook, Charles Johnson.

Captain Gray, 2d Tennessee, has been placed un-

Captain Gray, 2d Tennessee, has been placed under arrest for insubordination by order of Coionel Anderson. Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby, 2d New-York, has been relieved as provost marshal, and Lieutenant Paterson, 2d Tennessee, appointed in his place. Private Frank E. Weisman, Company II, 10th Onio, Cleveland, died to-day of typhoid fever in the division hospital.

General Graham has issued an order directing surgeons at hospitals not to grant furloughs to any soldiers whom they do not believe to be able to travel alone, and that no furloughed soldier shall be allowed to leave the hospitals without being fully instructed as to the diet he should observe while travelling to his home. Lieutenant-Colonel Rickerts, of the 3d Battalion of the 18th Pennsylvania, has been directed to report to Colonel Duval, chief ordnance officer of the Second Corps, the immediate needs of the battalion. These four companies expect to be ordered to Perto Rico to join the regiment. The 65th New-York passed through Harrisburg to-night en route to Buffalo from Camp Alker. There were thirty-four admissions to-day to the general hospital. The detachment of the 2th Massachusetts left to-day for Framingham, Mass. to join the regiment, which has returned from Santlago. General Gobin has gone to Cincinnati to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is commander-in-chief.

CONVALESCENTS ON THEIR WAY HOME. A number of convaiescent soldiers passed through Regiment arrived on their way from the hospital at Huntsville, Ala., to their homes, and about a hundred men from Montauk went to their homes in the West. Corporas William Wyman, of the 7th United States Infantry, who was going to his home

GLIMPSES OF CAMP LIFE.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S FAREWELL TO THE ROUGH RIDERS-HUMOR AND PATHOS AT MONTAUK.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, Sept. 4-The Young Men's Christian Association held a meeting this morning in the camp of the Rough Riders, and Colonel Roosevelt took the occasion to make a sort of farewell address. An organ was make a sort of farewell address. An organization taken over from one of the Young Men's Christian Association tents, and the services opened with "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," most of the three hundred Rough Riders present taking part. Chap-lain H. A. Brown conducted the meeting. Colonel Roosevelt said he wanted to take the occasion to few words to his men. He said that is a result of their service together there would always be the warmest feeling between them, and they had formed friendships that would last for life. When the Association of the Rough Riders met each year to celebrate the battle of La Quasina he hoped to meet as many of them as could possibly

Colonel Reesevelt said he was a little surprised that some of them were impatient. "When you joined this regiment," he continued, "you were prepared to do anything that came in the line of duty. You were ready for all sorts of hardships. One of the boys whom I last saw in the trenches at Santiago with a mango and a piece of hard-tack came to me to-day and complained that he I not got his milk. I told him that was too but that he had good air good food and was ting better. When he thought it over he ghed, and said he didn't mind much about the

laughed, and said he didn't mind much about the milk."

The speaker said he was confident that if another war should come he could depend upon every man of them to go back and do his duty. For every vacancy in the ranks ten or one nundred would be anxious to step in and fill up. He told the men they would be idolized when they went home, and possibly in ten days people would say. "He would be a nice man if he had not been spoiled in the Rough Riders." He urgod them not to lie down and think they had a reputation and could afford to be idle, but to prove themselves worthy of the love and respect of the people. He said he would remember them always, and whenever in the future he was near one of them he would search him out to take him by the nand.

The Rough Riders seemed to be despiy affected by their commander's words. Major D. W. Whittie, the evangelist, made a short address, and the meeting closed with "God be with us till wa meet again" and a prayer.

"There they go, it's just 3 o'clock," said one of the reporters at Newspaper Row to-day. There was a great clatter of horses' hoofs and a dozen horsemen swooped down from the camp of the Rough Riders, past the tents of the reporters and the camp of the Signal Corps and on toward the shore. was easy to see at a giance that Colonel Rooseveit as at their head, his horse going like the wind. Up hill and down dale they went. own a fifteen-foot embankment and stopped with jerk at the water's brink. When one who was not familiar with the spectacle

inquired about this surprising sortle those to whom it had become an old story explained that every day it had become an old story explained that every day "Teddy," with some of his personal friends and officers of his regiment, rides to the water just at \$2 \text{p}\$ m, to take a swim. "Teddy," who is not above a mild joke, generally puts one of his friends who is a timid rider on a spirited horse, and his smile is childlike and bland as his friend goes bouncing in the air and is finally scared out of his wits by the sudden stop at the edge of the water.

The Colonel enjoys his swim as much as would a how who had "played hookey" from school to indulge in it. The colder the water, the deeper he dives.

spiration if they would come to Camp Wikoff Mothers are coming here from all over the United States, attracted by the widely spread reports of the Ulness of the returning troops comes to the camp carries a precious cargo of mothers, and every train that goes out carries mothers, accompanied by wasted and yellow-faced

Mothers are always important, but when a manyoung man-is lying half-unconscious with fever, after a tough campaign, mother assumes ompared with which all other things are insignificant

This is illustrated by a little incident that hap-pened on the 'Montauk special' as it pulled out-of Camp Wikoff at 5 o'clock last evening. In the forward part of one of the coaches sat an emacinted boy of eighteen, whose suit of blue hung limply about his skeleton limbs. The haunted look had left his great brown eyes, because after weeks of waiting and longing his mother had come and was taking him home to Washington, D. C. His mother was in the rear of the car looking after some bundles, and when the train started he sprang from his seat and in frightened tones shouled. Mamma: Mamma:

Mamma"

His voice and stature were those of a man, and every one looked frightened as they saw him totter down the siste.

"What's the matter, Willie" I'll be there in a minute," came from the woman at the bundles. I thought you were left, he muttered and just them a both Infantry lieuteness caught him from falling and carried him back to his seat. His matter, we would have her native the same ways. then a sun injently leutenant caught him from falling and carried him back to his seat. His mother came up, and fixing her patient as well as she could in two seats facing each other, looked at him with the same tenderness she did when he was seventeen years younger.

The peaceful look soon returned to his face as he sipped at a glass of milk which she poured for him.

When the Montauk special came to camp yes-terday it carried a faded-looking little old woman, whose anxious face told only too plainly that she was one of the mothers. She was from Canton, Ohio, and when some of the men told her that President McKinley had visited the camp the day

before, she said:
"Oh, I know everything will be all right if Major McKinley has been here. He is a good man"

She found her boy, a member of the 8th Ohio, in
the general hospital. After the greatings were over

Are you sure you did not get a scratch. Tom?

Not a scratch outside, but I'm badly scratched replied the convalescent, amiling feebly at When they first reach camp the mothers go to

the Information Bureau. This is presided over by Major Morris C. Hutchins, a man to whom the spirit of Job probable migrated. The Major can one question four hundred times and the niredth time he answers it smiles as if he Did some list men get in on the Roumania."
Red an anxious woman yesterday of the Major.
Yes. he said, smiling.

miling.

"Seven," he replied.

She fell rather than walked, to one ride, and then while her friends held her she burst into hysterical weeping. Afterward she found that her son was not one of the dead.

Some of the volunteer company officers are not keeping close track of their men, and, indeed, with everal hospitals and the free granting of furloughs, it is rather difficult. The mother of a member of the District of Columbia regiment tramped over the huge camping-ground Saturday, going from hospital to hospital, and finally at night she learned that her son had started for Washington that morning

"The first thing one of these young soldiers thinks of on the battle-field when he is struck is his mother," said a steward of the let United States Cavalry yesterday. "While we were going up the hill at San Juan a shell struck a boy beside me in the back of the head. He drooped, and kept un a constant groaning of 'Mother' mother! I felt that it was inhuman not to carry him to the rear, yet I knew that my country needed me badly right there. I could stand the bullets and shells, but that nerpetual 'Mother' mother' became unbearable so.I moved to another mother' became unbearable so.I moved to another position and continued the fighting. The boy died muttering the word that means everything to him at that moment."

er down, have been giving the Young Men's Christian Association and its four tents every possible encouragement. This organization strives to cheer the men up, a task that is not so easy when only nine or ten men of a company answer to rollcall. as is often the case. The surgeons say that the men must be kept from getting downhearted if tian Association has undertaken to keep the boys games and to read. Once a week there is a night devoted to college songs. The tables of the four tents are full all day with men who are using the stationery of the association to write to relatives or sweethearts. A Tribune reporter watched a tent full of these letter-writers in Tent No. 3 yesterday With heads bent low and with great contortions

With heads bent low and with great contortions of the mouth they were painfully proceeding, letter by letter. When the important communication was done, most of them would go to Secretary C. B. Fernald or his condutor, Mr. Whiting, to get him to "back" the envelope.

One man, who enlisted from the South in the 13th Infantry at the outbreak of the war, has nearly learned to write since the war began. All day he practises withing his name or other words, and he is greatly pleased that after the war he is to be "poor, ignorant white trash" no more, and that he will be able to sign the muster-roll.

"I have talked with a great many of the men," said Mr. Fernald, "and I am much interested in the fact that there was no swearing among the soldiers as they went up the death-swept hill of San Juan. All seemed to have been impressed by the fact that they were in the presence of death, and they were either silent or merely cheered."

There is considerable discussion in camp as

### GORHAM

SILVERSMITHS



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ficers, and the decisions are generally in favor of the West Pointers. In the first place, the Regular veniences as floors for their tents. While they in sist on perfect discipline, they are not so likely as some of the volunteers to ask their men to do some of the volunteers to ask their men to do menial inlings. This is illustrated by a little trouble that broke out in Company G, of the District of Columbia Regiment, on Saturday, First Llautenant Sayres, it is said, asked Private Lee Ross to carry his dishes back to the cookhouse. Ross is a son of one of the D'strict of Columbia Commissioners, and as he was talking with two friends from Washington at the time he at once replied:

"I'll be damned if I will."

The licutemant went to the captain and insisted that Ross be put in the guardhouse. The captain smoothed things over by persuading Ross to carry the d.shes. This he did, and started that night on a furlough for Washington.

A young lieutenant of the 12th Regiment drove i of the camp carryalls from the station this afternoon with a party of young men, and as he did not expect to be quoted he talked freely.

"If it had not been for a storm at Santiago." he said, "we would have lost one-third of our army. Freparations had been made to assault Santiago Freparations had been made to assault Santiago the night before negotiations for surrender were begun. But an awful storm swept up that would have made it impossible to handle the men. It was fortunate, as the outskirts of Santiago were so well fortified that I do not think we would have taken it. Every approach was barricaded, and barbed wires were strung so thick that a cat could not have got through. If we had succeeded in the attack at all we would have lost one-third of our forces.

"Were there any mines?" asked one of the party.
"Only one; that was in one of the main streets and was blown up two weeks later."

Just then a squadron of the 10th Cavalry swept down a hill like a cloud. They were exercising

"I tell you, those coons can fight," said a lieu "Only one thing worried them, and that of them describing to another the other day what those shells sounded like. 'As it would come along,' he said, 'I heard it say. 'Whar dat niggah?' Whar dat niggah?'' And then it would explode, and it And then it would explode, and it meed as if it said, "Hean dat niggah! Heah dat name of the initiation was in the tone as well he words."

\*\* the words."

"Those shells of Cervera's were unpleasant," continued the lieutenant. "They made whole regiments of men shrink in stature. As a shell would scream you could see the line of men crunch a little, and then, when it passed, they would straighten out. They would be marching forward all the time, but their flesh would shrink in spite of their efforts at self-control."

The lieutenant expressed pleasure at the reporthat the additional battalions of Regulars are to join their regiments at Camp Wikoff, and thought that the Regulars would be left at Montauk Point for some time.

I don't see how they can send the infantry regi-I don't see how they can send the infantry regiments back to their posts now." he said. 'Most
of the posts were just large enough to hold twobattalion resiments, and could not accommodate
three battalions. Take Fort Thomas, for instance.
There was scarcely room for two battalions to drill
on the parade ground, and if they put up more barracks on the parade ground there will be no room
to drill. Besides, the barracks at that post are
now in use as a hospital. I think the posts will
have to be enlarged before the regiments can be
sent home."

Some of the 3d Cavalry men were comparing notes yesterday as to the strangest sights they

The funniest thing I saw " said one of was a man who went up and down the line while

the fring was hotiest at Santiago and shouted.

Here's your "Chicago -- "10 cents a copy."

He was selling a newspaper dated about twelve days earlier and they sold like not cakes, too, but the bullets fell around him like hall as he sold them.

### WATER IN THE IOWA.

AN OPEN VALVE OR SEACOCK CAUSES TROUBLE ON THE SHIP.

ENTRANCE OF WATER INTO THE NAVY YARD DRYDOCK STOPPED IN TIME TO PREVENT SERIOUS DAMAGE-OFFICERS RETI-

CENT AS TO THE DIF-FICULTY

An accident occurred on the battle-ship Iowa yesterday in Drydock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the extent of which could not be learned last night on account of the reticence | duct of affairs by the Madrid Government. of the officers at the yard. It was reported that the engine-rooms of the Iowa were partly flooded by the entrance of water through an open sencock or cocks as the ship was being floated

As nearly as could be learned from the stories current last night, the officials got ready to float the Iowa in the divdock, where she has been for the last three or four days, and the valves in the caisson at the end of the drydock were The water poured in through the valves, and at least one of the seaccoks, or injection valves, in the Iowa's hull was either open or insecurely fastened, so that the force from the outside pushed the cock-valve back and the water gushed into the hull of the vessel.

As soon as those on board the Iowa discovered that water was entering the ship a signal was given to close the calsson valves, and this was done with as great promotness as possible. Meanwhile there was sufficient water in the dock to enter the engine-room of the battleship, as it was impossible to promptly force the cock shut while the water was going in. As soon as possible the cocks were closed and an examination was made of the damage. Just what

It is said that not enough water was let into the dock to come anywhere near floating the ship, and that she is resting on her keel-blocks the same as she was before the water was turned on.

The pumping of the water out of the dock is matter of only a short time, and the officers seen would not admit that any accident had taken place. One of them said that a limited quantity of water had been let into the dock to test the joints of the lowa's hull, but this somewhat remarkable explanation of what took

somewhat remarkable explanation of what took place was not accepted by those who had inside information of what is going on at the yard.

This accident to the lowa, while apparently not serious, recalls the similar accident to the Texas in December, 1896, by which the ship was sunk while lying peacefully at the Cob Dock wall in the Navy Yard. This was caused by the breaking of a collar on the starboard main infection valve, supplying water to the condenser, and the engine-rooms of the ship were flooded, causing the vessel to heel over slightly to one side and settle down into the soft mud. The ship was not seriously damaged, and after the hole had been closed the water in her hull was pumped out and she was thoroughly cleaned.

At one time yesterday afternoon it was flatly denied that any accident of the sort had occurred to the Iowa, but later the admission was made that there had been a slight influx of water, which would do no damage and cause no trouble beyond delaying the floating of the ship. AN INSANE SOLDIER BECOMES VIOLENT.

John Murphy, twenty-three years old, a member of Company B. 202d New-York Volunteers. insane at Comp Black and was ordered to be sent insant at team black and was ordered to be sent to St. Elzabeth's Asylum, at Washington, D. C. Sergeant Gardner brought Murphy to the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City at midnight. Murphy became so violent that it required several men to subdue him. Foliceman Timothy Murphy procured handcuffs and leg-irons, which were put on the insane solder, and he was carried aboard the train, which left for the capital at 12:35 o'clock yesterday morning.

A LIST OF THE SICK PREPARED. Major David N. Appel has established a bureau

of information at his office, in the Armo and now has a list of the sick and wounded soldiers who are confined in the hospitals in this city and at the several forts. This list is corrected from day to day, and will prove valuable to the friends of the soldiers who may be in doubt as to their wherethe respective merits of volunteer and Regular of-

ON HIS WAY TO SPAIN TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE CORTES.

HE SARCASTICALLY REMARKS THAT THE UNITED

STATES SHOULD BUILD A MONUMENT TO

SAGASTA, AND SAYS HE HOPES TORAL WILL BE COURT-MARTIALLED-A

DUEL IN MEXICO-CAPTAIN

The steamship Philadelphia, which was chartered from the Red D Line by the Ward Line some weeks ago for the Ward Line's Cuban trade, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Havana last Wednesday, having carried to that city from New-York a large cargo of provisions consigned to Havana merchants. The Spanish authorities in Havana have doubled the duty on imported articles, which now averages about 200 per cent, but so great was the necessity for food in Havana that a much bigger cargo could have been disposed of.

The sailors of the Philadelphia said yesterday that when they reached Havana Harbor hundreds of small boats put out from points on the shore near the city, and the occupants begged for food piteously. This continued all the time that the vessel was in the harbor. The people were so emaciated, most of them being evidently in the last stages of starvation, that the sailors went on short rations in order to help them They were the country people, who are now forbliden to enter the city of Havana by the authorities. The Spaniards have established a military line all around the city, and have for-

bidden the starving country people to pass it. The Philadelphia brought forty-four passengers, including General Luis Pando, Chief of Staff to General Blanco, and Captain Stewart M. Brice, aid to General Shafter. The other passengers were Americans, Cubans and Spanlards, and one of the pursers of the vessel said yesterday that many times on the trip groups of Spaniards and Cubans quarrelled and had to be

General Pando was accompanied by Lieutenant Leopoldo Vejarano, one of his staff, and Captain of Engineers Luis G. Estafeny. He ravelled to this city on the Philadelphia because he wished to reach Spain as quickly as possible, and the Philadelphia was the first vessel leaving Havana. He will embark for Europe on the Aurania, which sails to-morrow.

It is declared that General Pando stood on the deck of the Philadelphia as she came up the harbor, and viewed the warships lying off Tompkinsville closely. An American who knew just what each ship had accomplished pointed out to the Spaniard the Brooklyn, the Indiana and the Texas, and related what they had done to help the result of the war. Just what the General thought cannot, of course, be said, but he was in no very amiable mood when the Philadelphia arrived at her pier at Wall-st. NOT A TYPICAL SPANIARD IN APPEARANCE.

General Pando is by no means like the typical Spaniard in appearance. In the street he would pars for an American citizen. He is short, rather stout, and wears a thick black beard. When he landed yesterday he were a plain suit of black, and there was nothing about him to indicate his place in the Spanish Army. He speaks English imperfectly, but talked to the reporters through an interpreter. A report appeared recently in one of the New-York newspapers to the effect that General Pando had fled secretly from Cuba upon the French steamship Notre Dame de Salut, carrying with him the sum of 12,000,000 francs. This report is disproved not only by his presence upon the Philadelphia, but by the fact that General Pando received an enthusiastic send-off when he embarked on the vessel at Havana. Scores of his friends gathered at the harbor to wish him goodby, and General Blanco went out to the Philadelphia upon a Custom House tug.

"I came to New-York," said the General, cause it chanced to be the best and quickest way to get to Spain at the present time. I shall go to Madrid as soon as possible, as I am very

anxious to get to the Cortes. "The United States" said General Pando with indescribable sarcasm, when he was asked his opinion of the war, "ought to start a fund to raise a monument to Sagasta. I believe it true that General Toral is to be court-martiafied

for surrendering the Spanish forces at Santiago. I am sure I hope that it is true. He ought to be court-martialled." It is evident that General Pando feels bitterly about the result of the war and the con-

duct of affairs by the Madrid Government.
Chatting with some of the Spanish passengers on the voyage to this city, General Pando is said to have told of his recent experience in Mexico. While in the City of Mexico, according to the story, General Pando was the guest of the Marquis de Sasmera. One night the General was aroused by the Marquise de Sasmera screaming that there were thieves in the house. In the dark corridor General Pando grappied with a man he found there, and was stabbed in the neck before he discovered that the supposed burglar was really the and was stabbed in the neck before he discovered that the supposed burglar was really the Marquis, who had returned late from the theatre. The wound was slight. Owing, it was further said, to remarks made concerning the occurrence by Baron Starke, the "Iron King" of Durango, the Marquis de Sasmera challenged bird to a duel with playls. The men net at Durango, the Marquis de Sasmera chaitenged him to a duel with pistols. The men met at Pledra Loma, in the State of Hidalgo, and both were wounded. The Marquis de Sasmera was shot in the body and Starke lost one of his eyes. The Mexican authorities, upon learning of the duel arrested the principals and the seconds. General Pando said he was anxious to know the outcome of the presecution.

DRIVEN TO THE HOTEL

General Pando and his companions after their baggage had been examined by the Custom House officers were driven to the Hotel America, at Irving Place and Fifteenth-st., where they engaged a suite of rooms. General Pando's baggage was bulky

Cantain Brice refused to talk to the reporters about the war, saying that he was still in service, and it would not be proper for him to say anything. Captain Brice was the first American soldier to land in Havana after the war. He said that he had been well treated while there. The poor of the city were in a wretched condition, owing to the high prices of food.

Captain Brice was in full uniform. He would not say why he went to Havana. He went after landing in New-York to his father's house at No. 693 Fifth-ave, where he stayed for a short time, and then went out with a friend. He started for Newport, where his family is living, last night.

The carge of the Philadelphia was a light one.

It included 158 bales of tobacco, 3 barrels of to-bacco, 70 cases of cigars, and 647 bags of sugar, The tobacco is consigned to firms in various cities of this country, Canada, England and

### ent of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland

CUMBERLAND MEETING POSTPONED.

Washington, Sept. 4.-General D. S. Stanley, presi-

announces that the Executive Committee of the or-ganization has decided that the annual meeting, which was to have taken place at Detroit on the 21st instant, will be postponed until September, 1899, many of the active members being engaged in the war. Bennington, Vt., Sept. 4.-The return of Company K. lat Vermont Volunteers, from Camp Olympia. Fort Ethan Alian, to-day, was the signal for one

the most patriotic demonstrations of the year. An immense crowd welcomed the men at the sta An immense crowd we, comed the men at the sta-tion, and a procession, which included many local organizations and the Grand Army post, escorted them to the armory, where dinner was served by women of the Soldiers' Ald Society. Only fifty-four men returned, the remaining thirty being dead, sick or on furlough. The company will be mus-tered out here in thirty days. MANY SICK IN CALIFORNIA.

### San Francisco, Sept. 4.-There were yesterday 408

number includes those in outlying hospitals and in number includes those in outlying hospitals and in private houses. There are still from thirty-six to forty typhoid fever cases. The 7th California shows a total of ninety-four sick men. The 51st Iowa has fifty-seven in the division hospital. The mortality has been heavy in this regiment of late. There have been six deaths since July 31.

GENERAL PANDO'S VISIT. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.

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THE GLOUCESTER IN PORT.

FORMER YACHT CORSAIR RETURNS TO HOME WATERS.

A WARM GREETING FROM THE OTHER WARSHIPS AT THE TOMPKINEVILLE ANCHORAGE-THE VESSEL'S RECORD OF SERVICE. The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, formerly J

Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, arrived here yesterday from Guantanamo, Cuba. The Gioucester shows no signs of damage as a result of her sharp and gallant work on July 3, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed. Outwardly as she lies at anchor off Tompkinsville, she shows that she had been in service. Her coat of war paint has been scraped off in many places and she looks rusty. On dack however, she looks as clean and fresh as if she had just come back from a pleasure cruise, instead of three months' active war duty.

Her officers are Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, commanding; Lieutenant Harry P. Huse, executive officer, Lieutenants Thomas Wood and George H. Norman, Ensigns Edson and Prector and Chief Engineer McElroy. The Gloucester took an active part in the naval battle of July 3, and claims the credit of sinking the Spanish torpedo boats Furor and Pluton, and when she came up to her anchorage yesterday the men on the other ships cheered her as she saluted the flagship.

The best shot made by the Gloucester in the figh off Santiago was fired by Gunner Bird, who sent a shell through the boiler of the Furor, completely lisabling her. Yeoman Lacey, who was in charge of a 3-pounder, fired 183 shots during the engage ment. Of the crews of 64 men on each of the Spanish vessels only 8 were saved from the Furor and 22 from the Pluton. The Gloucester captured 50 prisoners. After the battle the boat went actively into the Porto Rican campaign. She hombarded Guanica, and two of her men. Yeoman Lacey and Quartermaster Betstold, raised the American flag over the town. From Guanica the vessel went to Ponce and Arroyo. At the latter of forty men, under the command of Lieutenan Four miles back of Arroyo were several thousand Spanish troops, but none of them attacked the landing party. A number of sugar lighters were captured and sent out to the transports, which could not go near the shore, owing to the reefs. On these lighters the troops were sent ashore. After being actively engaged in the Porto Rican campaign until peace was declared, the boat returned to Cuban waters, and was there used as a dispatch-boat. She has a crew of ninety men, all of whom are well. Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright declined to say anything about the work of the Gloucester. He looks worn out and tired after his cruise on the little vessel.

The men have returned here loaded down with rolles of the fights they have been in. One of the features of the collection is an exploded 6-pound shell from the Infanta Maria Teresa. This shell has a hole through it, made by a l-pound American shell, which exploded it. Another relie is a photograph camera, picked up on the deck of the Vizcaya near one of her 6-pound guns.

The first shell fired by the Gloucester at Guanica is also in the collection, as well as many other odds and ends from the various Spanish warships which would make the heart of a souvenir-hunter giand. ports, which could not go near the shore, owing

CAPTAIN CONCAS IN THE CITY.

THE COMMANDER OF THE INFANTA MARIA TERESA ON HIS WAY TO SPAIN

Captain D. Victor Concas, who commanded the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa at the time of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, arrived in this city yesterday on the Old Dominion steamer Jamestown from Newport News. He was accompanied by a servant. Captain Concas is on his way to Spain, and while here will stay at the Hotel Martin, at University Place and Ninth-st. Before the Infanta Maria Teresa was sunk Captain Concas was wounded in the right arm and hip. After the surrender of Cervera he was brought from Cuba to Newport News on the hospital ship Solace. He has recovered from his wounds and is in good health. He speaks English fluently and made many friends while a naval prisoner.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 4.-Lieutenant Sagrera has been at the Naval Hospital since Friday. to arrange with Captain Concas and the Spanish marines there for their departure for New-York, whence they will sail for Spain. He has not completed arrangements, but the prisoners will probably go to New-York by the Old Dominion Line.

MASSACHUSETTS RECRUITS GO HOME. Four companies of the 9th Massachusetts Volnteers reached the Pennsylvania Railroad yard in Jersey City last evening on their way amp Meade to the camp at South Framingham. Camp Meade to the camp at Bouth Framingaam, Mass. They were conveyed in the cars from Jersey City by the trapsfer boat of the New-York New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. These four hundred men saw no service. Eight companies of the regiment were sent to Cubs, and the remnant of these is now at Montauk Point. The companies that are rived yesterday were recruits sent to Camp Aiger, and later to Camp Meade. They were in charge of Lieutenant P. J. Murphy.

DEATH OF PRIVATE E. Y. THORP. Edward Y. Thorp, youngest son of Mrs. Anna G. and the late George W. Thorp, a private in Company B. 71st Regiment, New-York Volunteers, died at St. Luke's Hospital on Saturday, Hs desth was due to malarial typholo fever. The soldier was twenty-eight years old.